Prof Parker

VOL. X. No. 7.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, May, 1885.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1885.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness); Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1884. Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 23—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1885. Jan. 8.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 24.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 24.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 9.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 23—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 28.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
June 30.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 1.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 10—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

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THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

H. L. BAILEY, '86, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
J. T. CLARK, '87, *Assistant Chief.*
W. M. ROSS, '86, *Personals.*
A. VARNEY, '86, *Town and Campus.*
J. S. ZELIE, '87, *Exchanges and Reviews.*
G. E. KNAPP, '87, *College Notes.*
E. D. HOWE, '87, *Sporting and Plunder.*

J. A. FLETCHER, '87, *Business Manager.*

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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communication will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

THE editors on whose shoulders it has falien to carry this paper along another year naturally ask themselves how their new duties may be made least burdensome consistently with their conscientious performance; how they may make the paper a production creditable to the college without too great a sacrifice of their own time and labor. The UNDERGRADUATE has not had so vigorous a career as to leave it now sufficient impetus to ensure an altogether unlaborious life. The case of a college paper dragging out a halting, uncertain existence, is a matter of too common experience not to be guarded against. We would avoid if possible having the numbers of the UNDERGRADUATE a succession of apologies for what they fail to present, a good paper, or employed exclusively as a medium of complaints which, however spirited and incisive, may not have the interest for the general readers, of perhaps less brilliant,but more instructive contributions. We would not offer our subscribers the doubtful satisfaction of perusing month after month columns of promises for future improvement, be the periods never so elegantly turned, or expect to feed the bounty of their patronage on the emptiness of hope deferred, however interesting we might make our excuses as feats of ingenious composition. We would blush before the genius of this college, which surely breathes, tho' latent, if we dared to foist on the public such a mockery of undergraduate talent. In short we do not wish to furnish an example of that not unfamiliar phenomenon in college journalism of a paper living only in perennially dying, in which all the painfullness of a death struggle is continually thrust upon the reader, and of which successive numbers are only a melancholy assurance of the survival of something altogether worthless, since it is never brought to the condition of a healthy performance of its functions of fecundity. It is rather an unsatisfactory application of the physician's art by which the patient is kept in impotence just this side the grave. Let this paper be an indication of the vitality of the college, not of its feebleness. Its value must depend on its being a good advertisement, in which case we believe it will not be inconsiderable. Feeling confident that all the students must assent to this; we would try to rouse them to cooperation in the endeavor to give the UNDERGRADUATE more the appearance of spontaneity,and less of being forced to a monthly travail which can only yield insipidity. And cooperation, we think, is the keynote to the success of such an effort. At present the students are too much inclined to wash their hands of all further concern for this paper, when they have seen it once a year delivered into the charge of the half a dozen editors, who strive nobly to meet the exhaustive drain on their originality (for they are left to their own resources), in order to raise it to the ideal their inexperienced enthusiasm has conceived. But they have inevitably to lower their standard, stripped of all the attractions they had prefigured, until they accept mediocrity of themselves, unless they reconcile themselves to martyrdon for a cause with which there is no sympathy. When each editor has

done the work of his department he is not likely to have any superabundance of energy to spend in other contributions. The hack work of the several departments must make up the body of the paper, but if this is to stand alone, alas for any interest of individuality! There must be life behind these bones, or the skeleton is too obvious. A college paper will be successful so far as it carries with it the peculiar flavor of college life. It must smack of youth and its amenities, and, in short, have some freshness. To give the UNDERGRADUATE this feature there must be a change in its literary columns. It has been the custom to fill this space with orations of the Juniors and Seniors. The editor has had to turn to these in despair of anything better. To print an exceptionally good Commencement or Junior-Ex oration to which some unusual effort has been given, would do very well, but who that knows the average, groundout production would choose it as a regular diet? In place of this stuff there should be something with a little more bead. Now that the season is pretty well advanced we dare to suggest poetry without fear of an avalanche of premature song from spring rhapsodists. Indeed, if any one has a roundel, however vernal, he may send it in; the temporary gloom that it may throw over the sanctum will be cheerfully endured. We do not wish to force the muse, but only speak in hopes of touching to life the hidden Pirenian Spring. But if we must be exposed to the jibe of having no music in our souls, let us have some original prose contributions that will add a little effervesence to the general tameness. Instead of dissertations on subjects treated elsewhere much more ably than could be expected of collegians, we would welcome something on current matters. Are there no tyros in literature among us to try their powers in this paper? We wish we could stimulate any such by an offer of prizes as our friend the Bowdoin *Orient* is happily able to do; but in our present financial status it is impossible. We can hope to do this when we have increased our circulation by making the merit of our paper greater. The *Orient* makes no restriction as to the nature of prize articles, giving free field to any genius. We are no less generous in this respect; the prize of our gratitude is open to any exercise of talents.

WE see that one of our esteemed contemporaries is printing some "Cornish Reminiscences." This sets a dangerous example. If all who have been "corned" should be encouraged to give us their reminiscences, alas for the books that could contain the sorry tales!

THE last selection of books for the library is one with which the students seem to be particularly well pleased. They are for the most part those which some student or other has asked for. Tom Jones, Humphrey Clinker and other such have developed a number of voracious readers, and will soon be dog's-eared if they continue to be in as great request. A number, too, are recent publications; books of the day, but likely to become standard.

All the students, perhaps do not understand that there are about 1600 volumes, the library ofthe old Philomathesian society, not yet catalogued with the other books. They cannot be found by reference to the cards as the others, but only by enquiring of the librarian. Including these, the library contains about sixteen thousand volumes, and so large a share are good ones that no student is likely to exhaust it in his college course.

OUR subscribers do not seem to have taken the advice given in the Communication column last month in regard to payment of subscriptions, so we shall have to call their attention once more to the fact that we need money with which to carry on the paper. Some have paid up, and we thank such, and hope we shall have opportunity to thank others soon. One of our exchanges has decided, after vain personal appeals from Business Manager, and hints in the editorial column, to publish the names of delinquent subscribers. We do not intend to pursue any such policy, but we want the subscribers to pay up nevertheless.

SOME time last term a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a Gymnasium Exhibition to be given this term. The term is now nearly half gone, but we have heard nothing furtner concerning the exhibition. There has also been considerable talk during the year of holding a Field Day meeting during the Spring term. The students entered heartily into the contests in October, and considering that it was our first attempt and was held on short notice, giving no time for practice, some very creditable records were made. Now with three or four weeks' training we ought to be able to surpass many if not all of our former records. The Athletic Association

should take steps at once to have a day chosen for Field Day, and should see that the remaining time be devoted to training to insure the success of the affair.

IN the biographical sketch of L. Vernon Ferris, which appeared last month, it was said that he took the prize for elocution during his Freshman year. This is a mistake. He was a contestant for the prize, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, one of the judges, voted the prize to him, but the other two men on the committee awarded the prize to some one else. "'Twas ever thus."

THE College Library has almost a complete file of the UNDERGRADUATE from its beginning in 1876. The Librarian has promised to have these numbers bound, provided that the missing numbers be supplied. The numbers desired are as foilows: March, 1876, June, 1876, February, 1877, March, 1877, June, 1880, March, 1881. If any one has a copy which he wishes to dispose of, please send it to us, naming price desired, if not donated.

SINCE Presidents Eliot and McCosh fired their big shot on the question of elective studies, there has been a muttering of smaller guns in the rear of the battle. In their discussion before the Nineteenth Century Club these gentlemen were perhaps liable to misapprehension because of the difficulty of giving, in that informal argument, a properly modified expression of their ideas. At least there has been one case of misinterpretation. At the supper of the Cornell alumni in New York, March 28, President White referred to Dr. McCosh's idea as being "one course for every body, to be taken straight without a quiver." This, Dr. McCosh in a letter to the New York *Tribune* shows to be a gross mistatement, as at Princeton he "has always allowed a judicious selection of studies." He should not be taken for such an extremist as President Eliot simply because he opposes him. The venerable Mark Hopkins, whose words should always carry weight, took occasion in a speech at the supper of the Williams' alumni in New York a short time since, to give his opinion on this much agitated question. He seemed to speak with the moderation of age and experience. He deprecated Harvard's wide departure from the time-honored path, considering that, while a greater choice should be allowed students, certain studies should be prescribed to give a college degree some definite significance, and to prevent its value being compromised. His idea is substantially then that of Dr. McCosh and President Porter. Are there three other men in the country whose intelligence, learning and experience, make them as well able to judge?

IN the College Laws there is a section to this effect: When a student's demerits have amounted to twenty he shall receive a notice from the President. When they amount to forty, he shall receive another notice. This law is not adhered to in any great degree by the Faculty, and is likely to cause trouble sometime. We have the case now before us of a student who has been notified for the first time that his demerits are over forty. This student understood the law relating to demerits and not having been notified of twenty demerits naturally supposed he had not run up that number, and so was not as careful about attendance as some with forty-nine are. Imagine his surprise when he receives a letter saying: "Dear ——: You now have forty-one demerits, etc., etc." We know of several cases where the second warning was not given till the student had forty-six or seven demerits. It is the practice of some students to cut till they get to a certain limit, and then walk straight the rest of the term. While we do not uphold this method of procedure, we believe that in fairness to the students the law should be more rigidly adhered to, that they may know when to stop in time.

IT is noticeable that the system of prize-giving in colleges, which has for a number of years been opposed by the best educators in the country, is coming into favor again. The test of experience has proved that students will in general work harder to gain some tangible reward than they will with the mere vague object of self-improvement. The common objection to any system of college honors is that such distinctions give rise to unhealthful rivalries and petty jealousies. But these rivalries exist, in one form or another, under any system that has ever been tried. Competition is the life not only of trade but of all human activity. The fittest survive and the weakest go to the wall in college as well as in the outside world. President Seelye, of Amherst college, has within the last few years completely changed his views on this matter. From a strong opponent of "honors," he has come to be an earnest advocate of

the system, and he has no lack of good arguments to support the faith that is in him—*Michigan Argonaut.*

WE are now facing toward commencement, and the descent thither is easy. When once we have put the dreary stretch of the winter term behind us anticipation brings us quickly to the goal. Each class, perhaps, looks forward to the event in a different way. To the Senior it is momentous enough to mingle anticipation with anxiety. Thrice it has come to him, but heretofore without the blank beyond it. Now for the first time he realizes that the tale of college life has a close. There is no reprieve of a single year in which to lengthen youth and hold still at arm's length the responsibilities of manhood. The crisis is at hand when old things will be changed. This might well give the Junior pause if he were not too eager in his exultant course to look beyond the glories of the passing hour. Commencement will place him on the topmost wave from which to look down on mortals less fortunately placed. Then will he put on all the 'lugs' in the development of which he has practised with so much satisfaction to himself during the year, and with them work greater conquest in the female breast, which can but find his elegance irresistible. Soon he will burnish the weapons of war in the shape of tiles and sugar-plum canes, of such wicked execution in the hands of these lords of creation. The Sophomore's hour is yet in abeyance, but he has a calm enjoyment of his advantage over the Freshman of the already initiated. Let us allow the latter a foretaste of the things to come. He will first learn the full dignity of his condition when, on Commencement morning he joins his fellow-students and the alumni, gathered beneath the shade of the old chapel looking down in benediction on the familiar scene that marks the epochs in its life, whence, accompanied by the inspiring strains of the blatant brass band and with all the glory of a hundred minstrel troupes, they march in imposing array across the town to the meeting house to give the Seniors their *conge* in the name of the college. This is one pleasure that awaits him. But we will not raise the curtain further.

THE Faculty seem to think a college paper of no importance. Their decision, lately, on the petition that the editors be released from part of the routine iiterary work of the college, was, that if the duties of editor conflicted at all with the college work the paper must yield.

LITERARY.

THE ORIGIN OF GREEK MYTHOLOGY.

FEW questions have engaged the attention of scholars more, or have led to greater perplexity and diversity of opinion, than those which have to do with the mythology of ancient Greece.

How, it is asked, did the contemporaries and countrymen of Pericles, Aristotle and Plato and scores of others whose fame has made their names as familiar to us as household words, come to have such absurd notions respecting the gods? Whence came such silly and revolting tales as that of Cronos mutilating his father, Uranos, with a sickle and driving him from his throne, or eating up his own children as fast as they were born—of his wife, Rhea, cheating the monster out of his favorite repast by giving him to swallow, instead of her new-born son, Zeus, a stone disguised in swaddling clothes—of Zeus, when he had grown up, administering to his father a dose which compelled him to vomit up his long-imprisoned brethren still alive? How could the people whose genius found expression in the epics of Homer, in the laws of Solon, and the oratory of Demosthenes, whose triumphs in nearly all the arts of peace and of war are still the wonder and administration of the world, whose wisdom and good sense in other matters are proverbial—how could such a people believe in, and, with costly presents and sacrifices, devoutly worship beings accredited with all the weaknesses and follies and passions of men—beings charged with the whole catalogue of crimes and vices, and stained with every shade and phase and degree of immorality? How could they tolerate in their gods and demigods, those things which they knew to be most disgraceful and intolerable among themselves; or imprison, banish and put to death those, who like Socrates, dared question the claims of such beings to the homage of men? Why was it, that the Apostle Paul found the proud city of Athens, which in intellectual attainments towered above all the rest of the world, wholly given to idolatry?

The solution of these and kindred problems is not easy. Concerning the origin and significance of many of the Greek myths, there are many conflicting theories, and it is impossible to determine which theory, if any, gives us, in each case the true interpretation. What one school of philosophers has regarded as "his-

tory changed into fable" another school has regarded as "fable changed into history." Where one mind discerns faded metaphors and the necessary reaction of language on thought, another mind traces the influence of early modes of thought on language. Where Mr. Max Muller sees true religion and the worship of one god corrupted into idolatry and polytheism, Mr. Lang sees the progress from idolatry and polytheism to true religion and worship of one god.

In rearing a structure of each magnitude and propositions as the Grecian system of mythology, it is doubtless true, that many agencies were employed; and we cannot tell, from an examination of the finished building, by whose hand each separate stone in the structure was chiseled into form, or by what power lifted into its place. But concerning the nature of the material used and the skill of the workmen we are not left so much in the dark. Mythology is everywhere and always the offspring of ignorance and superstition combined with intense curiosity and a vivid imagination. Mr. Lang has shown, and the same fact has been pointed out by others, that those things which seem unaccountable and out of place when found among the cultured Greeks, are common among savage and uncivilized races the world over, and that here they are in harmony with the customs and life of the people. Here they give but slight offence to men's moral sensibilities and ideas of propriety. Here absurdities and abominations spring up, as it were, spontaneously, and, once in existence, flourish "like trees planted by the rivers of waters." The inference is that in such a soil as this must Greek mythology have first taken root; and that as it existed in the days of Herodotus and Xenophon it was but the relic of a barbarism which in other respects had passed away.

By a comparison of the languages and mythological tales of kindred Aryan races, it can be demonstrated that the earliest Greek myths germinated in the attempts of the race, while yet in its childhood, to explain the ordinary phenomena of nature, to account for the origin of things and the mystery of their own existence and destiny. "The youth of a nation," says Murray, "like that of one individual, is the period at which the activity of imagination and fancy is greatest in proportion as knowledge is least. The mystery of surrounding nature strikes forcibly on the mind, its phenomena on the senses. The accidents of daily life bind men together, separating them from the rest of the animal creation. They learn to know one another when as yet they know nothing else. They measure everything by themselves, by feet, paces, palms and ells and when they seek to fathom or measure the cause of the phenomena of nature they have no other standard at hand except themselves." And thus when the primitive Greeks with wonder and admiration beheld the sun moving majestically across the Heaven, the moon toiling through her phases, rivers flowing to the sea, or the growth and decay of vegetable life, movements and changes for which they could discover no visible causes, these things suggested to their minds, not the operation of laws of inertia, gravitation and chemical affinity, but the existence of powerful, invisible beings, endowed with mind and will similar to their own, who presided over them. In the same manner also they accounted for the recurrence of the seasons and the succession of day and night, for winds, clouds, storms and tides. And whether their mind turned to the visible objects of outward nature or inward upon itself, the result was invariable. They beheld everywhere evidences of the presence and activity of supernatural powers. All the faculties of the mind, all the impulses and emotions of the inner life were the index each to the existence and character of a deity. Love, joy, envy, wrath and strife, sleep and death, each revealed a realm which must needs have a ruler. Skill in any department of life's work or pleasure, whether of war, song or dance, was the gift of some special muse, goddess or god.

With these creatures of the imagination, the Greeks peopled earth, sea, sky, fountain, vale and wood. Nymphs and syrens inhabited the deep; giants, fierce dragons and monsters, the remote and unexplored lands of earth. What they saw around and felt within them revealed not only the existence and character of the deities, but in most cases their family relations also, and often furnished a key to the hidden motives which governed their conduct. Like men their gods loved and hated, like them were married and given in marriage.. If Zeus, the sun, seemed to be always pursuing Evo the dawn, and Evo to be always fleeing from his presence, it was evident that the god was in love with the goddess, and that his affection was not reciprocated, or else some other insurmountable obstacle stood in the way of their union.

It would be impossible in the brief space alloted me here to give more than the merest hints at even the known sources from which the Greeks derived their beliefs in the supernatural. To trace all the

probable processes by which they arrived at their conception of the gods of all the various names and grades, would require volumes. It is probable that what at first was only suggested as a possible explanation of some phenomenon, was repeated as an ascertained fact and as such was handed down through the ages, taking on new shapes and shades of color and gaining new weight of authority with each repetition. And thus many a tradition beginning with only a single root, would grow, as Carlyle says, "Like a banyan into a whole overarching labyrinth of trees."

If it be asked why the Greeks did not shake themselves free from these superstitions as they advanced in knowledge and saw the absurdities of their beliefs? We will let Mr. Max Muller answer the question. "Let it be remembered," he says, "that those myths which we now handle as freely as the geologist his fossil bones, were to them living things, sacred things, implanted by parents in the minds of their children, received with an unwavering faith, hallowed by the memory of the departed, sanctioned by the State, the foundation on which some of the most venerable institutions had been built up and established for ages

The thought which most forcibly impresses itself upon the mind of one who studies this subject, is the utter inadequacy of the highest human wisdom to reach, unaided, the true idea of the deity as he is revealed to us in his word, a fact which goes far towards demonstrating the divine origin of the Christian religion. Though nature could not reveal to the Greeks all the excellencies of the character of God, it did give them many beautiful and elevating conceptions, which have entered into and enriched all our languages and literature. And if it be left to us to decide who shall be counted the more worthy of the admiration of men, those who saw everywhere traces of divine wisdom and power, or those who see only blind immutable law, with nowhere a law-giver, we cannot long hesitate what the answer shall be.

The Rev. Dr. Todd of New Haven, has recently expressed his sentiments in regard to colleges. He would have all the colleges of the country consolidated into two, the one situated in the Sandwich Islands, the other in Nova Scotia—which translated means that Dr. Todd disapproves of collegiate education and would banish all the colleges and fitting schools from our land.

THE RIVER.

FAR up 'mid mountains grim and wild,
A little streamlet sweetly smiled
And laughed amid the shadows.
For well it knew it soon would go
To brighter scenes in plains below,
And flow through fragrant meadows.

So happily it danced along
And sung its simple cheering song
To gloomy pines above it;
And mountain flowers, with tender grace
Bent down and kissed its dimpling face
And vowed to ever love it.

Through rocky glens it hurried on,
A winding, devious course it ran,
Increasing as it wandered.
One final leap, the mountain stream
Lay passive in the sun's broad beam,
Its headlong force all squandered.

And now by other streamlets fed,
Through living fields twined like a thread,
Its silver waters glimmered.
To thirsting kine at sultry noon
Its waters proved a welcome boon;
And when the moonlight shimmered

Upon its surface, there would float
The light and graceful lover's boat
Laden with Love and Beauty.
Awhile the pleased and happy stream
Lay fast enchained in Love's sweet dream.
But soon the call of duty

Aroused it, and with deeper flow
It sought its mission down below
Where mills and factories waited.
It whirled the spindles, ground the grain,
Then onward took it course again;
To seek the great sea, fated.

And as it neared its destined home,
Great white-winged ships from distant zone
Came sailing slowly o'er it.
It reached at last the boundless sea
And joined the waters wild and free,
Infinity before it.

* * * * *

Thus passed this river to its rest;
While blessing others, richly blest
By peace and pure contentment.
Thus may we pass our span of life
Apart from scenes of noisy strife
And anger and resentment.

And when we near our final home,
May white-winged angels from the throne
Guide us to fields Elysian.
And may that Presence pure and bright,
That fills the place with holy light
Dawn on our opening vision.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

OF England and Egypt, of England and El Mahdi, of England and the Soudan, much has been said, much has been written. England has been criticised for her negligence, Gladstone censured for his recklessness, till we have a confused idea of something wrong, some one to blame. But what is it and who is it?

In the whole Egyptian question, England has never been able to give a just cause, or explain by what right, except might, she has taken the position she has.

Mr. Gladstone shows his cunning by offering no excuses and giving no explanations, though some of his supporters say: "It is necessary for the safety of the English, as well as other foreign population. It is necessary for the honor of Egypt. It is necessary for our own honor.

And another of their necessities, the most ridiculous of all, is the "Mussulman Bugbear." "We feel it our duty. We feel that we owe it to the Christian world to put a stop to this extraordinary revival of aggressive and martial Mohammedanism. Mohammedanism with its old offer of conversion, submission or the sword which once more threatens the progress of civilization, and may, if it is not stopped throw Western Asia, India and Western Africa centuries back upon their path."

We all can doubtless understand England's good intent, but we are not fully satisfied. We do not seem to comprehend the exact position of England or her true relation to Egypt, at least not in such a light as to justify England in her course. While oppressing Egypt, she sets herself up as the great benefactor of humanity, and stands ready to receive the praise of nations for her generosity, her magnanimity, her unselfish motives in sacrificing so much for Christian advancement, but in reality under the cloak of Christian duty she hides grasping motives.

Egypt is a dependency of Turkey, to a certain extent. It has its own government under the Khedive as chief ruler, but upon all bills, treaties and all political actions the Sultan has the power of veto and exacts a yearly tribute of three and a half million dollars. England having brought Turkey under her control by loaning her the enormous amount of nine hundred and fifty million dollars, having bankrupted the country with her outrageous rates of interest, was not satisfied, but was prompted by her avarice to seize upon the commercial resources of Turkey's province —Egypt. The English and French capitalists loaned the Egyptian government over five hundred million dollars. The bonds were so worded that the rate of interest did not seem exorbitant, but in truth the terms were such that Egypt was paying yearly over fifty million dollars interest. This overtaxed and oppressed the people and forced them down to inevitable ruin. England threw in her cheap manufactures. Native industries succumbed. The once thrifty, fertile Egypt, the vailey of the Nile, a country on which nature had lavished many gifts, a mild climate, a rich soil, was under English rule robbed of all rights, ground down and squeezed in England's financial press till every drop of life-blood was safely stored in English coffers. When the Khedive could no longer collect from this oppressed and down-hearted people the amount required for foreign interest, England and France sent agents who took the financial administration entirely in their hands. When the Khedive objected the Sultan, or rather England, that is, the Sultan under the lion's paw, appointed a new Khedive who would be submissive to foreign rule, and without interfering, suffer his people to be ground down, flogged, imprisoned, their very food snatched from their mouths to pay a foreign debt. Under these circumstances was it surprising that the people made common cause and rose against the hated foreigners? Is it to be wondered at that life and property were unsafe, that the country was ruined morally as well as financially? But England must not yield; it is absolutely necessary that she show her power, that she keep an open way to India, that she protect her bondholders and see to it that they receive the last cent of Egyptian interest, they who had already received in the form of interest, not only the whole amount loaned but also six per cent on that amount, the Egyptian debt, all this time, continually increasing instead of decreasing.

Gladstone, ever ready to show power where it is not needed, immediately sent forces to suppress the revolution.

Alexandria was attacked, over twenty-five million dollars of property destroyed, thousands of innocent Egyptians slaughtered.

Cairo suffered a like fate.

Then Lower Egypt became quiet. The people settled down in despair. But Upper Egypt was all astir. El Mahdi was reconquering the Soudan. Low-

er Egypt was in danger. In April '83 Gen. Hicks, an English officer, was sent with a company of English troops, against the Mahdi; of his whole column none are known to have escaped.

The British government claimed that she was in no way responsible for either the appointment of Hicks or his actions; that the Khedive had acted entirely without British consent. Such was the popular pressure, however, that Lord Granville recommended the Khedive's ministers to abandon the Soudan, which the ministers, as was natural, appeared unwilling to do. Granville urged, and then, as they still remained firm, used the alarming word—insist—and said other ministers must be appointed who would yield. This was done and the Khedive and his new ministers "accepted cordially the abandonment of the Soudan."

But England could insist and the Khedive and his new ministers consent, and the thirty thousand English and Egyptian inhabitants remain and perish at the hands of the false prophet. England began to realize that an active move was necessary, but what should it be? This question was answered by Gen. Gordon, who said the trouble in the Soudan might be settled without bloodshed and was very free in these expressions. The English government at once impressed him into service and sent him with Col. Stewart, as his only companion, to pacify the Soudan, but with explicit instructions to make no attack upon the Mahdi, but to make peace, calm down the people, give the government back into their own hands and assist the English and Egyptian people to escape. With a firm hand he set to work at his task. How he succeeded it is not necessary for me to relate; how, hemmed in on all sides by the Mahdi, with an army of traitors, with scarcely half a dozen companions on whom he could depend, amid a half-civilized, superstitious people, in a strange country, by sheer force of will held his control for months only at last to perish at the hands of a traitor, just as England's long-delayed relief came to hand. But the death of Gordon had its effect. England was aroused. Lord Wolseley was dispatched to "smash" the Mahdi—alas, how miserably he failed—and to-day England rejoices that the Mahdi did not "smash" Wolseley and that he has been able to retreat in safety. What England will do remains to be seen. Thus far what has she gained? New territory, new revenues, new rights? No. She has shamed British honor, oppressed a weak nation, sacrificed millions of lives, expended a hundred million dollars, slandered Christianity, thrown away the life of her most noble hero, disgraced the British army and gained nothing.

EXCHANGES.

We must not fail to notice the admirable article in the April number of the *Tuftonian* on the wants of the paper. We feel sure that it will commend itself to all of our exchanges as being the best expression of their sentiments on this point that has yet been written. We feel with them the need of a change in the tone of our paper. What we need are more contributors and more interesting news. To effect the improvement, for an improvement it must prove itself to be, we must rely on every student who has any interest in his college paper. Editors can do but little without the hearty and willing co-operation of the student, and we hope that the few signs we have noticed of a willingness to help in the improvement of our paper may be productive of a greater degree of interest than is now manifest.

The Blair Hall *Literary Magazine* published by the students of Blair Hall, Blairstown, N. J., is readable and of interest. It gives too little attention to the editorial department which is really a failure. Students and subscribers to college journals will not be content with literary articles alone; and while these should be made especially attractive, they should not be forced in to the exclusion of editorial matter.

The University *Quarterly* from University of New York City is the best of the college magazines among our exchanges. The editorial columns are remarkably fresh and interesting, while we recommend the department headed "Other Colleges" as an example to other papers as well as our own.

We acknowledge the receipt of *The Sunbeam*, a paper, as we judge from the contents of the March–April number, devoted chiefly to the lifting up of mankind by common-place moralizing on more common-place subjects. The article on Self-Culture seems to be a combination of religious instruction and the solution of the question of what is to be done with the 400,000 unmarried females in New York City. Editorials on the necessity of giving to foreign-missions will hardly furnish the stimulus requisite for the success of an editorial department.

The *Rouge et Noir* is a well-conducted paper. The

article on the Laws Mutations is of a finer tone than we have observed for some time in our exchanges.

The College *Record* informs us with regard to the tobacco question that "the habit of chewing and smoking the vile weed is exceedingly injurious to students." Such valuable information as this is truly refreshing; it presents the matter in an extremely novel manner and we assure our esteemed contemporary that it will sink deep into our consciences. The Mosaic Cosmogony is the title of one of the leading articles. We will refrain from criticising it; we were never particularly interested in the Mosaic Cosmogony and we fear our indifference might lead us to make some indiscreet observations. The general system of the paper, however, its editorials and notes, are interesting.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'22. Wm. Sargent died, May 1st, at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

'36. Hon. Wm. Slade sailed for Brussels, May 9.

'38. Rev. Byron Sunderland is President Cleveland's pastor at Washington.

'40. Hon. E. J. Phelps sailed from New York, May 6, to assume his position as minister to the Court of St. James. He will occupy the house of Ex-Minister Lowell.

'48. Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Orange Valley, N. J., has just published another volume of poems, entitled, "The Cup the Father Giveth, and Other Poems."

'52. Rev. G. C. Knapp, for 26 years a missionary at Bittis, Turkey, has returned to Rutland, Vt.

'55. E. P. Hooker, D. D. has again been called to a prominent posittion of usefulness. While sojourning in the South for his health, he has been made President of a recently established college at Winter Park, Florida. He became interested in the rise of this healthful resort which was organized by enthusiastic business men and became a rapidly growing place. Franklin Fairbanks was one of the share-holders. Mr. Hooker, seeing the necessity of a college in such a favorite spot, made it known. Though at first this did not appear feasible to many, yet, before long, he saw his labors rewarded. Assistance must be had from the neighboring towns, so the site of the college was given to the town which presented the largest subscription. Winter Park responded to this with $114,000 and there the college is to be situated. A. W. Collins of Chicago made the magnificent offer of $50,000 and from him the college receives its name. Hopes have run so high that this at the South is expected to rival Yale and Harvard at the North. Preparations are being made to open the college in the fall when the endowments will be sufficiently large to guarantee farther advanced plans. When it was announced that Winter Park was to be the situation, the citizens were called together to make known the arrangement and were entertained by a programme of speeches, music and poetry. Dr. Kitchell of the class of '35 and President of Middlebury College from 1866 to 1873 was one of the speakers.

'60. Rev. Giles F. Montgomery of Marash, Turkey, is on his way to this country for needed repose after twenty-two years of continuous service there. He is expected to arrive about May 20.

'62. Rev. W. A. Robinson of Homer, N. Y., has been obliged to give up work for some time, on account of his health and is now taking a vacation.

'68. Prof. E. H. Higley of Worcester, Mass., has lately been appointed master of Greek and German in the recently established Groton school, which is conducted on the English plan. Prof. Higley will retain his position as organist in Worcester, as well as his music classes, and will spend Wednesday of each week with Saturday and Sunday in that city.

'70. George H. Owen has taken a position in the office of the Long Island railroad at New York.

'71. Hon Walter E. Howard, U. S. consul at Toronto, has been superseded by Richard M. Wagner of Missouri.

'71. On Friday the sad intelligence was received here of the death of Rev. Giles P. Hawley, son of the late Tilness Hawley, of this place. Easter Sunday Mr. Hawley filled an appointment to preach in Albany and was taken ill while there at the house of a friend. His malady soon developed into typhoid fever and death occurred on Thursday evening, April 23. Mrs. C. F. Adams, a sister, of this village, reached his bedside about an hour before his death, but too late for recognition. Mr. Hawley graduated at Union College, Schenectady, and afterwards entered the ministry. His first charge was the Second Presbyterian church, Saratoga Springs. Afterward he resigned and went abroad. On returning he became

pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mechanicsville, and in September last accepted the position of professor of metaphysical and English literature at Union College, that chair being left vacant by the resignation of Dr. George Alexander. His remains were brought here Saturday evening, in charge of members of the college faculty and funeral services were held at the Presbyterian church, of which deceased was a member, Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Terrett. of Saratoga Springs preached the funeral discourse, and several of the pastors of other churches occupied the pulpit and assisted in the services. The remains were interred in Bayside cemetery. Mr. Hawley was 37 years old and unmarried. He was a gentleman of fine appearance, pleasing address and good abilities. His early taking off in the prime of a vigorous manhood, away from family and friends in a city among strangers, seems very sad and his death is sincerely mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.—*Potsdam Review.*

Mr. Hawley belonged to the class of '71 and left some time in his Senior year.

'72. Rev. Edgar L. Walker, M. D., was transferred from Hinesburgh to Arlington and Southgate, Vt., at the recent session of the Vermont Methodist conference.

'74. Rev. A. O. Spoor of Pittsford, Vt., has been transferred by the M. E. conference to Jay, N. Y.

'76. Rev. E. C. Evans preached his first anniversary sermon as pastor of Pacific church, St. Paul, April 10.

'76. C. G. Farwell, professor of Latin and Greek at Friend's school, Providence, R. I., has been at his home in Ludlow, Vt., for some time, getting over an attack of pneumonia.

'76. W. S. Austin is a candidate for the position of Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Wash. Territory, and is backed in his application for the appointment by prominent Democrats in Iowa, Illinois, New York and elsewhere. After graduation Mr. Austin was for four years principal of the Warrensburgh Academy, Warrensburgh, N. Y. He then went to Iowa, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in February, 1851; practiced there until July '82 when he removed to Washington Territory where he now resides. He is still a bachelor.

'76. Chas. M. Prynne has been compelled by failing health to resign his position on the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*

'76. W. W. Gay of Chicago, Ill., is to be married June 3 at Springfield, Mass., to Miss Helen Morris, youngest daughter of Judge Henry Morris of that city.

'77. H. P. Stimson is President of the Equitable Mortgage company of Kansas City, Mo. He is also vice-president of the First National Bank at Cawker City, Kansas, and cashier of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank.

'80. Dr. W. H. Sheldon has just been appointed Fish warden for the town of Middlebury.

'80. W. A. Guernsey, railroad secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Rutland, has sent in his resignation to take eff ct June 1.

'81. James L. Barton, a licentiate of Hartford Seminary has been appointed by the A. B. C. F. M. to go as a missionary to Harpoot, Turkey. He will sail in the fall.

'82. H. E. Howard, who has been preaching on probation at Canaan, Vt., for two years is now returned as a full-fledged M. E. minister, having been ordained by the Vermont Conference at its last meeting.

'83. C. B. F. Palmer is in business at Burlington, Vt.

'83. John Kellogg is obliged on account of ill-health to absent himself for the remainder of the year from his professional duties as teacher of science at Poultney, Vt.

'83. Samuel Sheldon, who has been tutor in mathematics at the college since his graduation in 1883, will soon go to Europe to pursue his studies in the universities of Germany. He will sail July 11 from New York for Antwerp in the Red Star steamer Westernland, and, after a brief stay in Brussels, will proceed to the university town of Wuertzburg, in Bavaria, where he intends to spend two years in the study of physics and mathematics, having for his teacher in the first subject the celebrated Kohlrausch. Mr. Sheldon will remain abroad about three years.—*Middlebury Register.*

'84. Robert J. Barton recently made the college a short visit prior to his departure for Eden, Vt., where he will preach this summer. He returns in the fall to Hartford Seminary.

'84. Elmer E. E. Cowles is in business at Burlington, Vt.

'84. B. F. Churchill is now engaged in keeping books for the Troy Laundry Works at Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Why does the Senior forget his dignity? And why the Freshman his proper place.

High-school rhetoricals have become decidedly uninteresting to students since the Junior was called on for a speech.

Eight persons were received into the Congregational church on Sunday, the 3d inst., seven by profession of faith and one by letter.

A shooting gallery has been opened in McLeod's block. The first two days it was well patronized, since then we are not informed of its success.

The question of our future President is as yet unsettled. Dr. Hamlin has given notice of his resignation, but no one has been engaged to fill his place.

All graduates of the past fifteen years will remember John McBride, the baggage-master at the station. He died Wednesday, May 13. His disease was consumption.

Stowell Wright and Eugene Twitchell started for Kansas the first of this month with a car-load of blooded sheep. They intend to remain west at least for some time.

The polo game, played the 13th, between the Stars and Amateurs at the Middlebury rink, was won by the latter club. The Stars gained the first goal and the Amateurs the next three.

Warm weather has again visited us, which is well, as the morals of "Starr Hall occupants" were fast becoming demoralized. Want of coal and poor credit made the college wood-pile very tempting.

Hon. William Slade, class of '36, a former resident of this place, who has been appointed minister to Belgium, was in town a few days previous to his departure for Europe. His wife is a sister of Geo. C. Chapman.

Some things ought to be remembered, especially the words of our superiors. Don't play cards Sunday eve, and then you will not need to study Monday morning in chapel. Do not make a saloon of the chapel or a bar-room of the library.

Prof.—Suppose you were on a rapidly-moving boat and wished to shoot a bird on the shore. How would shoot? -lls-th—I'd shoot in front of it. Prof—You wouldn't hit the bird then. -lls—That's the way I shoot. What's the difference whether I am moving or the bird? (A smile).

The eighty-fifth Commencement of Middlebury College begins June 28 with the baccalaureate sermon by Pres. Hamlin at the Congregational church. Sunday evening Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb of Boston, Mass., will make the address before the Y. M. C. A. Dr. S. L. Blake will deliver the address before the alumni.

C. C. Peck has received notice of his appointment to the postmastership of this town. He intends removing the office to the Allen block, to which move there are strong objections on the part of many leading citizens. Mr. Peck considers the building less exposed to burglary, and that it will make a more convenient office.

A matched game of base-ball was played between clubs chosen from the Senior and Sophomore classes on one side and the Junior and Freshmen classes on the other. Of the game we will make no comments. But it is evident that Seniors and Sophomores can't play ball, as they were beaten worse than two to one.

Last fall the Freshmen stole the bell-tongue and fastened it high in one of the large trees in the campus. Since then the old bell has sent out its homesick call in a sort of rattling clang, an old hammer-head fastened by a string serving as tongue. But thanks to noble Sophomores, the bell once more has its clear old ring, and the tongue hangs in its proper place.

Three wandering minstrels, who were passing through here, were engaged by the students, Negus' hall hired and an evening passed very pleasantly in dancing. As we had only a few hours during which to engage ladies, the haste and strife was quite exciting as well as amusing. To-day we hear that arrangements are being made for a like dance this evening.

The librarian, Prof. Austin, has purchased some very fine books for the college. Some time since he asked the students to suggest such works as they wished him to procure, and now nearly everything that was asked for has been purchased, yet the money given by Hon. Mark Skinner has not been entirely expended, and that of E. B. Sherman still remains to be used. Among the books purchased are those of Tourgee, Bret Harte, Chas. Reade, Wilkie Collins, Black, Rawlinson, Carlyle and Julian Hawthorne.

Prof. L. A. Austin has decided to give up his position. He has feared for some time that on account of his health he must give up his work as instructor. After returning from his western trip last summer he had hoped to be able to go on, but now finds it neces-

sary for him to make some change. It is probable that he will go South. Prof. Austin has for five years held a position on our faculty, and it is with regret that we hear of his prospective departure.

Arbor day was not observed as extensively as in other places. We have already too many trees. There were, however, several picnic parties. The largest went to Lake Dunmore. It consisted of twelve couples, and all seemed to enjoy themselves, although the day was cold. There were no mishaps, except that Freshman Maynard was not attentive enough to his horse, and laid the lines down to take a basket from the carriage. The horse started suddenly, ran and broke the cross-bar to the carriage, and did some other slight damage.

A meeting was held at Col. T. M. Chapman's office Monday evening to consider the matter of observing Decoration day. W. H. Goodnough was chosen president of the meeting and A. T. Stapleton, secretary. It was voted to have an observance of the day, and these appointments were made: Committee to solicit subscriptions and flowers, Wm. Seymour Alden and Miss Elga Stewart; treasurer, E. H. Thorp; committee on flowers (with power to choose their own chairman)—Miss Elga Stewart, Miss Hattie Chapman, Mrs. Tilden, Mrs. J. T. Rich, Mrs. W. D. Lane, Mrs. Thorp; committee to secure speaker—Col. Tracy, Captain Bronson, E. H. Thorp; committee of arrangements—Col. Tracy, Col. Knapp, Dr. Russel, W. W. Swiney, W. E. Dewey; committee on music—Capt. Bronson and M. A. Munroe. It was voted that Union Masonic lodge, the Knights of Honor, Washington Engine company, the Graded school and Needham Post G. A. R. be invited to participate. This committee was chosen to secure an appropriation from the town and engage a speaker for the next year—Col. Tracy, Dr. Russel, Capt. Bronson. The meeting then adjourned, to re-assemble at the engine room next Monday evening and hear the reposts of the committees. No speaker has yet been obtained for this year.—*Middlebury Register, 15th.*

COLLEGE NOTES.

A class in Arabic has been started at Cornell.

Encke's lost comet has been found by Prof. Young of Princeton.

Audubon's collection of American birds has been presented to Amherst.

Trinity college requires a poem of 100 lines from each senior before graduation.

Cornell has a permanent "mock congress." It is said to be more popular than the literary societies.

Randolph Rogers, the noted American sculptor, has left all his art collections to the University of Michigan.

Vassar has received money for a fund to provide prizes for the best essays on Shakespeare or the Elizabethan period.

An Englishman has recently bequeathed $1,000,000 for the purpose of founding a national university for women near London.

M. F. Reynolds of Rochester, has given Rochester University $25,000 as a memorial gift for the erection of a chemical laboratory.

Dr. Phillips Brooks will be the select preacher in the University of Cambridge next June. This is the second time this honor has been conferred upon an American gentleman.

Mr. Van Vichten of New York city has recently conveyed to the managers of Rutgers College a fund of $1000, the interest of which is to be annually given to the student preparing the best essay on Foreign Missions.

That a large number of students at West Point failed to pass recent examinations is accounted for by the fact that the course is being made more difficult each year, as there are already more officers than necessary in the army.

An association has been formed at Columbia by leading students of languages from among the Faculty, and elsewhere, known as the Language Club. Its object is to consider practical questions connected with language, its use and improvement.

It is stated by an Egyptian traveler that there is a Mohammedan University, 900 years older than Oxford, situated at Cairo, and is still flourishing, as in the days of Arabian conquests. It contains but one room; the floor is paved, and the roof is supported by 400 columns. Ten thousand students are said to be educated there to preach the Moslem faith.

Princeton college has a most perfect system of Faculty espioniage over the students. Students must obtain a vote of the Faculty to enter, must present certificates of good moral character, and must sign a pledge not to join or attend the meetings of any secret society. No class meeting can be held without

obtaining the consent of the class officer and making known to him the business to be transacted. And yet the students are allowed twenty cuts each term.

SPORTING.

'87 won the class race at Columbia; '88 second.

Wesleyan will send a crew to Philadelphia and Worcester.

An Oxford graduate coached the Columbia crew this spring.

New York University recently defeated Stevens Institute at lacrosse.

Williams has the best base-ball nine for this season that the college has ever had.

The field sports of the University of Vermont take place at Howard Park on June 5th.

'87 won the class race at Yale on May 16th and broke the record. Time, 10 m. 24 s.

The Harvard and Princeton lacrosse match at Cambridge, Saturday, resulted 3 to 2 in favor of the former.

A Columbia man has lately, in practice, several times jumped 5 feet 10 inches in the running high jump.

The Browns defeated the Amhersts in a college championship game on May 4th for the first time in three years.

The University of Pennsylvania has secured the services of Frank Dole as a trainer for next fall's foot-ball team.

Harvard broke the intercollegiate records in two-mile bicycle race, and putting the shot, at their last class sports.

The class race at the University of Pennsylvania was won by the Sophomore crew by three lengths. Five crews started.

Yale declined the invitation extended to it by the University of Pennsylvania to enter the race for the Childs cup at Philadelphia.

It is estimated that the average Freshman class at Harvard spends about $5,000 on its crew, eleven, nine, lacrosse team, and tug-of-war team.

The Bowdoins are putting right ahead for the Maine State college championship. So far they have made a pretty clean sweep, though by close scores.

M. W. Ford recently broke the record for the standing long jump with 10 feet 9 3-4 inches. In a foul trial Mr. Ford cleared 11 feet 1 1 4 inches.

The Cornell association has offered two ten dollar gold medals to be given their players who have the best batting records at the end of the season.

The Tufts college team is intending to make a trip to Maine about the middle of May. Games will be played with Colby, Bowdoin and possibly Portland.

The field sports of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of N. Y. State for this year will be held under the supervision of the Hobart Association at Geneva, May 30th.

Lyons of the Yales made a hit which is said to be the longest hit ever made in New Haven. The distance from the home plate to the running track, where the ball fell, is about 450 feet.

During the past foot-ball season Harvard won seven out of eleven games, and scored 278 points to their opponents 115. This is the last record Harvard will make at foot-ball. At Harvard foot-ball is "wood-bined."

The opening of the sporting season is hailed with pleasure at Vassar College. There are eleven lawn tennis courts there already in full operation, and boating will at once be added to the means of developing and sustaining the strength of the young ladies. "Hall" plays form a feature of amusement life there. "The Passing Regiment" was recently given "by the kind permission" of Augustin Daly.

INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Clubs.	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Harvard	4	0
Yale	3	1
Princeton	3	1
Dartmouth	1	1
Brown	1	4
Amherst	0	4

REVIEWS.

The *Century* for May consists for the larger part, as usual, of the War Papers, but is not less entertaining than former numbers. The four papers on "Incidents of the Battle of Manassas," "Manassas to Seven Pines," "Recollections of a Private," and "The Peninsular Campaign," we think are less interesting and readable than the papers contained in earlier numbers. In point of illustration they fail to make a fair comparison with those of the April number, but, nevertheless, contains much historical matter that is full of interest. "Greely at Cape Sabine," which consists of notes taken by a member of the Relief Expe-

dition, is intensely interesting. It is told in a manner so natural and simple that it cannot fail to touch our sympathies and attract our attention. The story of the most cruel suffering from hunger and disease given in language at once plain and pathetic is surely one of rare merit. In words remarkable for their simplicity and force he has written a becoming eulogy of heroic patience, unselfishness and hope. Edmund C. Stedman has a somewhat exhaustive critical article on Whittier, it is a fitting tribute to the Quaker bard which says, "Surely no aged servant, his eyes having seen in good time the Lord's salvation, was more endowed with the love and reverence of a chosen people. They see him resting in the country of Beulah, and there solacing himself for a season. From this comfortable land, where the air is sweet and pleasant (and he is of those who here have 'met abundance of what they had sought for in all their pilgrimage'), they are not willing to have him seek the Golden City of his visions." The "Prince's Little Sweet-Heart" is a short story by H. H. and is doubly interesting because of its novelty and the simple narrative style in which it is told. It is in refreshing contrast to heavier papers, among which is the "Immortality and Modern Thought," by T. T. Munger. The Rise of Silas Lapham is up to the average. The article on General Grant, which is an analysis of his career in the field and cabinet by General Adam Badeau, who is appointed his literary executor, is of special interest at a time when the eyes of the whole nation have been turned upon his name with all the affection it could have for its great military saviour. The analysis of his military movements seems to be acute and truthful. We must not omit to notice the beautiful little verse on "Bird Voices." The Open Letter gives us a particularly interesting account of the Bryennios Manuscript by Edmund A. Grosvenor, of Robert College, Constantinople, with a letter on its importance by Philip Schaff. An interesting appeal for attention to our National Defenses is a capital letter written by C. F. Goodrich of the navy. We would notice at length, did our space permit, two other articles, viz.: Typical Dogs by Geo. W. Appold, and the New Orleans Exposition by that agreeable writer Eugene V. Smally.

"College Songs," compiled by Henry R. Waite, is for the most part a re-hash of the author's earlier collections. Three-fourths at least of the songs are old favorites, and the new element consists of the late comic opera airs of the Dave Braham stamp, which collegians have appropriated as quite agreeable to the spirit of their own productions, and the few other songs that have been sung into permanence at college within a short time. There has been a good drawing, too, on popular negro melodies, which makes the complement of a pretty fat college song book. The addition of songs up to date is the difference between this book and its predecessors, and gives it so much greater value. And a good book of this kind is valuable, as the following verses suggest:

THE DEAR OLD SONG.

That college song! that college song!
How memories fond make merry throng
In minds that many traces bear
Of tiresome, unrelenting care,
When, in those accents full and strong,
Rings out the dear old college song!

That college song! that college song!
How drive the restless thoughts along
Through many intervening years
Bestrewn with mingled smiles and tears,
Since first we heard in accents strong
And loved the ringing college song!

—*Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.*

The *Bay State Monthly*, published in Boston, Mass., claims to be devoted to history, biography and literature. The number of which we are in receipt is to say the least uninteresting. The articles are not such as to commend themselves to the class of readers for which it seems to be intended, and if we are to judge of its worth by the number sent us, we should hesitate about pronouncing any very elaborate eulogy on its success as a periodical.

St. Nicholas is as interesting as usual. We have turned it over to the Freshmen for more scrutinizing attention, and if we are to base an opinion on the evident pleasure which they derive from it, we vote it a success.

PLUNDER.

Is it the office of the Faculty to serve as suspenders for college breeches?

A senior says, that after trying for two years to photograph his girl upon his heart, all he got was a negative.

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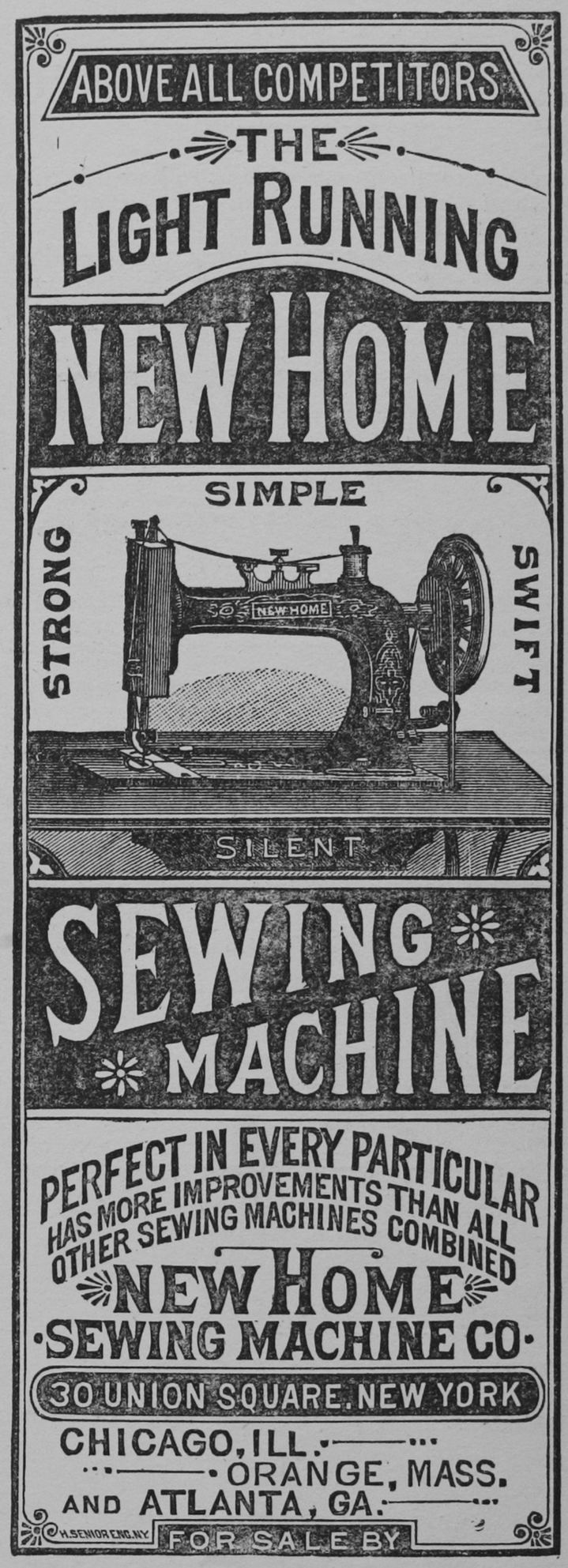

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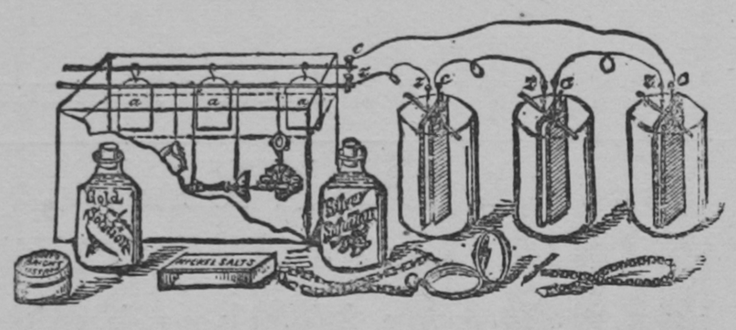

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